

TEN TRUTHS.

Easy tasks make idle men.
Folly is a close friend of pride.
Silver and gold—the sea and the sun.
The surest shot takes the quickest aim.
To succeed be devoted, but not dependent.
The smallest flowers have the sweetest smell.
Eternal dissatisfaction is the second law of nature.
No laugh can be as roguish as the ripple of a stream.
The man who pleases himself most suits others best.
Men wonder what they will do; women what others will think.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

There are three entirely different kinds of ingredients used in making the three different varieties of baking powders on the market, viz: (1) Mineral-Acid or Alum, (2) Bone-Acid or Phosphate, and (3) Cream of Tartar made from grapes. It is important, from the standpoint of health, to know something about these ingredients, and which kind is used in your baking powder.

(1) Mineral-Acid, or Alum, is made from a kind of clay. This is mixed with diluted oil of vitriol and from this solution a product is obtained which is alum. Alum is cheap; costs about two cents a pound, and baking powder made with this Mineral-Acid sells from 10 to 25c. a pound.

(2) Bone-Acid, or Phosphate, is the basis of phosphate baking powders and the process is fully described in the patents issued to a large manufacturer of a phosphate powder. The U. S. Patent Office Report gives a full and exact description, but the following extract is enough:
"Burned bones, after being ground, are put into freshly diluted oil of vitriol and with continual stirring and in the following proportion," etc.

From this Bone-Acid phosphate baking powders are made; such powders sell from 20 to 30 cents a pound.

(3) Cream of Tartar exists in all ripe grapes, and flows with the juice from the press in the manufacture of wine. After the wine is drawn off the tartar is scraped from the cask, boiled with water, and crystals of Cream of Tartar, white and very pure, separate and are collected. It differs in no respect from the form in which it originally existed in the grape. Cream of Tartar, is the only ingredient that should be used in a baking powder to act upon the soda, as its wholesomeness is beyond question. Cream of Tartar baking powders sell at about 40 to 50 cents a pound.

Such are the facts, and every one, careful of the health of the family, should remember this rule:—Baking powders selling from 10 to 25 cents a pound are made of Mineral-Acid; those selling from 20 to 30 cents of Bone-Acid; and those from 40 to 50 cents of Cream of Tartar made from grapes.

A Hint.

"Energy," said the young man, who had been calling steadily for about a year, "energy and promptitude—those are what are wanted nowadays."
"Yes, indeed," replied the young lady, with meaning. "Just look at young Mr. Wilson. He met Miss Anderson only two months ago, and he is engaged to her already."—Tit-Bits.

The Present Rate Law.

The duties of the present Interstate Commerce Commission are to correct all discriminations in railroad rates. If it finds that an unjust rate is in effect, the railroad is notified. If it declines to change it, the Commission can bring suit in Court and if the Court decides in favor of the Commission's finding, the railroad must obey, or its officers may be brought up for contempt of Court and summarily dealt with.

Contentment comes neither by culture nor by wishing; it is a reconciliation with one's lot, growing out of an inward superiority to our surroundings.—J. K. McLean.

Conover, N. C., R. F. D.
My wife used one package of Puntick-Kuro and received most wonderful benefit from it.
J. F. Miller.

If you are invited to a wedding, the cheapest thing to send is regrets.—N. Y. Times.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.

Mrs. S. W. Marine, of Colorado Springs began to feel the Worst—Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 498 St. Union street, Colorado Springs, Col., writes:

"I suffered for three years with severe backache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only a waste of time and money to take them, and began to fear that I would never get well. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McIlburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN
troubled with its peculiar to their sex, used a Daxtine Antiseptic. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local eruptions, cures leucorrhea and nasal catarrh. Daxtine is a powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES.
For sale at drug stores, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PATON COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

GETTING IN LINE EARLY.



ROOSEVELT AND THE LAW.

Indifference of the Chief Executive to the Creator of His Power.

The president's attempt to secure for himself the power to negotiate arbitration agreements without the consent of the senate, the action of the government's agents in the matter of the recent protocol with Santo Domingo, and now the effort of Mr. Roosevelt to establish a protectorate over Santo Domingo without the cooperation of the senate and in the face of the refusal of the senate to ratify the treaty which was designed to accomplish that result, have all combined to direct attention once more to the president's rather unconventional way of doing things, says the Indianapolis News. During the late campaign we had many stories of the overruling of the decisions of the board of appraisers in customs cases and even of the refusal of the treasury department to carry into effect the decisions of the courts. And now another case of the same sort has been brought to light.

A short time ago President Roosevelt appointed a board of architects to direct the location of the new public buildings in Washington, the members to serve without pay. Later it was discovered that the law prohibits the employment by the government of anyone without compensation. Then it was announced that the architects would receive \$10 a day and expenses. But the attorney general advised that this could not be done, and that the president had no right or power to create commissions and offices for which provision had not been made by Congress. This, of course, is a small matter, but it serves to show once more how prone the president is to travel ahead of the law. He saw, and he was plainly right, that there ought to be such a commission; that the work was one that could be properly done only by architects, and he felt that no harm could come of doing the thing that ought to be done. There was no thought in his mind of acting illegally or extra-legally. What he wanted was to get the thing done, and to get it rightly done. In his absorption in the end he altogether overlooked the means. And this is entirely natural to a man of his temperament. The disposition is one which is not to be severely condemned. For the law is often a restraint from right action as well as a prohibition of wrong action.

And yet the president derives all the power that he has from the law, and there is nothing that he can do or should do except by authority of the law. The authority which creates his office and gives him the only power that he has ought to be scrupulously respected by him, and its limitations should be sacredly observed. It seems to us that this is especially important in the case of President Roosevelt, important if for no other reason than that every doubtful act of his serves to strengthen the senate, and to put the president in the wrong in his relation to it. Those who felt bound to criticize the late arbitration treaty were extremely reluctant to do so, for such criticism seemed to uphold and justify the senate in its general attitude toward treaties. If we are, as many believe, to have a direct issue between the president and the senate, it is greatly to be desired that the president shall put himself in the strongest possible position. This he cannot do if he persists in his policy, at least, of seeming to regard the law as an obstacle to be got out of the way, or to be got round. For though people may applaud him when they see the end that the president has in view, they will, nevertheless, in time come to distrust him, and to demand that he be held with special strictness to an observance of legal limitations.

A Double Evil.

But for the implied agreement between the republican leaders and the trust magnates to continue the discrimination in their favor through which they have preyed on the consuming masses, there would not have been any enormous overcapitalization of properties, nor would a situation have been created in which a reasonable and just reform of the tariff would be attended with serious danger. This cannot, however, be permanent. It is too oppressive and exasperating a system to be tolerated as a fixed feature of our industrial and commercial interests. Sooner or later the outrages perpetrated in the name of protection, which are outrages on protection as well as upon the American people, will have to give place to justice. Let us hope that there will be statemanship enough in the nation's service to accomplish the inevitable reform with the least possible disturbance.—Washington Post.

—There is, however, no hope of effective reform until the people themselves perceive the facts and resolutely determine to sacrifice their time, their labor, their money and their party prejudices in an effort to turn the rascals out.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.).

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Little Probability of Any Revision Which Will Be of Benefit to the People.

The senate, it will be remembered, authorized an inquiry by one of its committees into the question of revenue. Much good may be accomplished by this inquiry, provided it be conducted in the right spirit. It is not, however, well to expect too much from a committee presided over by Senator Aldrich, says the Indianapolis News (Ind.). We know that he is often spoken of as a tariff expert, and so he is in one sense. He knows how to get what he wants in the way of protection for those whose interests he has at heart. That he will control the committee may be taken for granted, for does he not control the senate? In a recent interview Senator Allison, the second member of the committee, said that nothing would be done till Aldrich returned from Europe. This may be simply the manifestation of a proper courtesy to the head of the committee. At any rate the delay will not be long, for Aldrich is expected home May 1.

But we are not sanguine of any important results from a committee that will be dominated by Aldrich. He is a corporation man and nothing else. He looks on the taxing power of the government as something which private individuals ought to be allowed to use for their own benefit. He has no conception of government as a great public business, to be conducted solely in the interest of the public, and without a thought of private interests. To him the "pull" is a legitimate influence in politics. He is a tariff expert in the sense that he knows how to trade one interest against another, how to get tariff favors for manufacturers, and how far it is safe to go in this business of dispensing charity. But as a statesman and economist we do not think he is to be highly esteemed.

As long as the senate is constituted as it is at present we do not look for any revision of the tariff that will greatly benefit the people. But it may be that the senate committee will unconsciously give to the public some important and greatly-needed information. We are sure that an honest investigation would show that there are few industries in the country that, even from the protectionist point of view, need any protection at all. It would appear that other industries are protected far beyond their needs. And the inquiry would further show that, as a result, the revenue of the government suffers very greatly. We could greatly increase the revenue stimulate trade and commerce, benefit many manufacturers, reduce prices, and at the same time give all needed protection, by cutting many of our present exorbitant duties in two. We believe that a fair investigation, one conducted without any purpose to make out a case, would make all this abundantly clear. But such an investigation we are not, we fear, likely to get from the senate committee. Senator Aldrich will go into the work with the idea that as little change as possible be made in the tariff.

THE PROSPECTIVE DEFICIT.

Expenditures Bid Fair to Put the National Exchequer in Bad Shape.

While the improvement in revenues during the past two months has reduced the difference between receipts and expenditures and cut down the deficit for the year somewhat, the continued advance in the national expenditures, making the prospects for a decreased deficit anything but encouraging, says the Detroit Free Press. In his last annual report to Congress, Secretary Shaw estimated the deficit for the year would be \$18,000,000, based on visible receipts. There are indications that the latter will be fully up to the estimated figure, but expenditures are mounting upward at a rate that promises to be far in excess. The treasury statement covering the nine months of the present fiscal year indicates that, unless there is a marked improvement in receipts, the deficit July 1 will be nearer \$25,000,000 than the estimated \$18,000,000. For the nine months just closed the receipts were \$411,935,67, and the expenditures \$436,414,106. The increase of \$24,000,000 in disbursements is due to a heavy advance in three items, the civil establishment calling for an increase of \$7,000,000, the war department for \$10,000,000 and the navy for \$14,500,000. The last three months of the year are always productive of heavy revenues. It is possible the increase will be sufficient to wipe out the difference between Secretary Shaw's estimated deficit and the prospective one, although a comparison of receipts for the nine months past and the corresponding period of last year holds out no encouragement, the two running practically the same. The statement just issued emphasizes the necessity of greater economy on the part of the nation or the adoption of some plan which will be productive of insufficient revenue to meet the demands made upon the treasury and furnish a reasonable guarantee against continued deficits.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

ARRANGEMENT OF HOG PENS

Practical Plan Which Has Been Tried by One Farmer with Success.

The great difficulty in planning a hog-house is to get it so that it will be dry and clean. In this plan, 16x20 feet, I have four sleeping—or nest—pens, and four feed pens; close partitions between them, except passageway between the nest pen and the feed pen, explains John M. Jamison, in the Rural New Yorker. Each feed and nest pen is to be 5x6 feet, and the alleyway 4x20 feet. The building should stand east and west, with pens on south side, and alley on north side, and have a yard on south side as large as desirable. I would make a double doorway at two of the partitions, and make the doors so they will close tight.

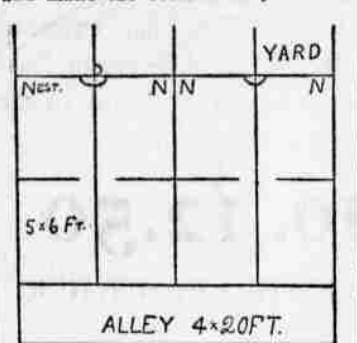


DIAGRAM OF HOG PEN.

As arranged, the sows can make their nests in corners away from doors, and the wind will not blow on them when the doors are open. The pens next to the alley can be used to feed in, when the weather is bad, and when good, the feeding can be done in lots outside. The more feeding done inside, the more work required to keep the house clean.

I would lay the floor with cement concrete, making the alley floor level, but the pen floors I would slope from the south wall towards the alley, about three inches in the 12 feet. This will tend to cause all water to flow towards the alley, and keep the nests and feed stalls comparatively dry. The bedding from the nests, when soiled, can go into the lots or alley, just as the feeder wishes, when he cleans out the stalls.

The yards should be kept clean by throwing in straw, or other coarse material. Over this floor plan the builder can put such building as suits him best; a shed in form, the roof sloping one way, or a comb roof. In either case, if he wishes, a room for bedding and feed above the pens. The building should be located on an elevated point of ground, so the water will flow away from it in all directions, and the roof spouted, to keep water from making it wet about the building. Make doors at the ends of the alley. If the doors are cut in half, it will often be an advantage in airing out the pens. There should also be plenty of windows on the south side, for sunshine is a very important factor in the health and comfort of swine.

THE BEST HOG TROUGH.

With Slat Across the Top It Will Keep the Hogs from Lying in Them.

I have tried all kinds of hog troughs and like best the one shown here, writes an Illinois farmer to the Farm and Home. It can be made of two boards for water, swill or grain, is stout and durable, is not liable to burst when water freezes in it. The boards should be 2x12, and 16 feet long is a good length; 1x12-inch boards make a very good trough, but are not so durable as two-inch. The slats across the top keep the hogs from lying in the trough when it is filled with water in hot weather.

FEEDING CABBAGE.

They Are Almost Certain to Taint the Milk of the Dairy Cows.

Pure milk is the product of a healthy cow fed on suitable food, exactly as it leaves her udder. Fortunately all our common feeds including silage, produce pure milk free from taints, odors or poisonous ingredients. Such food materials as cabbage, turnips or onions will leave in the milk their characteristic oils, give it an unpleasant flavor, and make it unsalable, says C. D. Smith, of the Michigan Agricultural college. Turnips would better be omitted from the catalogue of dairy foods.

In 99 cases out of 100, turnips, cabbage and rape can be so fed as not to affect the quality of the milk in any way. Just when you want pure milk the worst, however, you will find that some particular cow, the digestive apparatus of which was not keyed to the right pitch, will give a mess of milk which taints the product of the whole herd.

THE LIVE STOCK.

Study the individual needs of each cow and supply those needs.

Keep the horse judiciously shod and exercised.

Be cheerful—help to inspire the other fellow too.

Some cows would be better ones if they were fed more.

You can change the quantity of milk by the feed, but the quality is born with the cow.

A strong, well-grown sow may be bred to farrow at one year, but a small one should not be bred until 10 or 12 months old.

Chaff and loose straw dropping through the cracks of an ill-constructed ceiling are a constant source and cause of dust during milking. The ceiling of the stable should be as tight as your house.

Many a stable of four or more horses, if intelligently mated and driven, would do better work and do it easier. An old horse mated to a young one, a heavy horse to a light one, a slow horse to a fast one, often causes trouble, which might easily be avoided by a little foresight and judgment in the matter.

Wooden Fabrics.

Certain fabrics are being made in Europe, the warp of which is composed of cotton and the woof of a thread made from wood pulp. These goods were introduced almost four years ago. At the outset sheets of wood pulp paper were cut into fine shreds and twisted into thread by machines made for the purpose. Lately the paper process has been abandoned, and wood pulp is passed directly over grooved-metal sheets, forming very thin ribbons, which pass in turn over a machine that twists them into a very regular thread of any desired length.

Transvaal Census.

The recent census of the natives in the Transvaal was taken with beads. Each headman was furnished with a number of beads of different colors, and twine on which to string them. A big black bead represented an adult married native, a big yellow bead a grown-up single man, a big blue bead a married woman, and a white bead a single woman over 15 years old. A small yellow bead stood for a boy, and a small white bead for a girl.

Woman's Way.

When the women see the heroine in the hero's arms on the stage; when they read in the last chapter of a book that the hero and the heroine are embracing, how they applaud! But when they see the man next door kiss his wife good-bye before starting for work how they laugh and wonder "how long it will last."—Acheson Globe.

Quaint Clock.

Lecturing in London the other evening Henry Cunningham told of a quaint clock which once stood on the bridge at Basel, Switzerland. It was placed there to commemorate the victory of the upper town over the lower, and it had a mask which put out its tongue and rolled it derisively when the hour struck.

Stray Cats Take Prizes.

A lady, fond of cats, rescued and fed nine homeless cats found wandering in poor districts of New York. Thinking that perhaps some visitors might take a fancy to one or two of them, the lady exhibited the animals at a Madison Square Garden fashionable show. Between them the nine took 13 prizes!

Locomotives in Greece.

A company at the Piræus, Greece, has gone into the manufacture of locomotives. Thus far no locomotives have been constructed in any of the Balkan states. The engines in use on the railroads there are all of German, English, Belgian and French manufacture.

"Eternal Fires."

Natural gas has been flowing for many years in several of the Caucasian provinces bordering the Caspian sea. Some of these gas wells, which have emitted flames for a period beyond the memory of living men, are superstitiously called "eternal fires."

Symbols for Japanese Museum.

The Japanese have seized the houses full of icons belonging to Gen. Kuro-patkin and sent them to Tokio. No doubt they will be placed in the National Museum of Art there as curious symbols of western superstition.—N. Y. Sun.

Definition.

A "picture hat" is one so exquisitely and mysteriously fashioned that the only means of describing it is by taking a picture of it. Its value can never be expressed with less than two figures.—Chicago Sun.

Fifty-Three Sundays.

There will be 53 Sundays in the present year. Those who find the Sabbath a dull day, however, may console themselves with the reflection that it won't happen again in 113 years.—Long Branch Record.

Berlin's Bird Catcher.

Berlin supports a professional bird-catcher, who keeps scientific institutions supplied with birds, nests and eggs. He is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

When a Good Man Dies.

A man's neighbors seldom realize what an excellent man has been living among them, all undiscovered, until they hear the minister tell about it at his funeral.—Chicago Sun.

Extensive Country.

New South Wales is just two and one-half times the size of the British Isles. Queensland is equal to three times the German empire and Belgium put together.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 11.	
COTTON—Native Steers	4.55 @ 6.20
FLOUR—Winter Patents	5.25 @ 5.60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.15 @ 1.20
CORN—No. 2	.52 @ .56
OATS—Mixed	.30 @ .34
PORK—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD—Western Steam	12.00 @ 12.50
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling	4.25 @ 6.75
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.50 @ 5.75
HOGS—Pair to Choice	5.25 @ 5.75
SHEEP—Fat Muttons	5.00 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Patents	5.10 @ 5.35
BUTTER—Creamery	22 @ 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.10 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.50 @ .55
OATS—No. 2	.40 @ .45
HAY—No. 1 Timothy	11.00 @ 12.50
EGGS—Fresh	20 @ 25
LARD—Choice Steam	12.00 @ 12.25
PORK—Standard Mess	13.50 @ 13.75
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Steers	5.50 @ 6.75
HOGS—Pair to Choice	5.25 @ 5.75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	5.00 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4.90 @ 5.40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.10 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.50 @ .55
OATS—No. 2	.40 @ .45
PORK—Mess	12.75 @ 13.25
LARD	11.50 @ 11.75
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS—Pair to Choice	5.25 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00 @ 1.07
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.45 @ .50
OATS—No. 2	.35 @ .40
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—High Grade	5.50 @ 6.00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.40 @ .47
OATS—No. 1	.35 @ .40
PORK—Mess	12.50 @ 13.00
BACON—Short Rib Sides	.80 @ .85
COTTON—Middling	10.00 @ 11.00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 @ 1.08
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.40 @ .45
OATS—No. 1	.30 @ .35
HAY—No. 1 Timothy	.60 @ 1.00

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

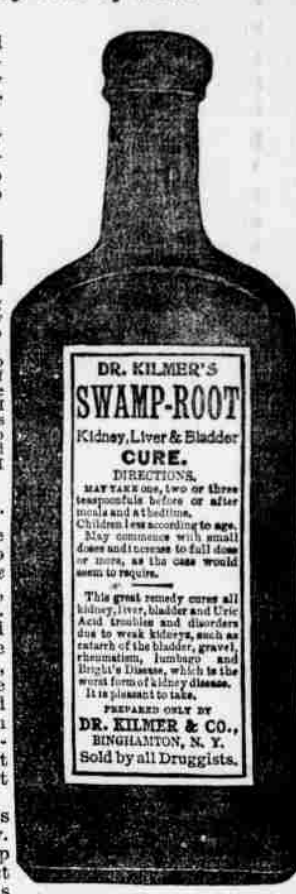
To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of This Paper May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble

I had tried so many remedies without their having benefited me that I was about discouraged but in a few days after taking your wonderful Swamp-Root I began to feel better.
I was out of health and run down generally; had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow they might be. I began taking Swamp-Root, as above stated. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the spot and drives disease out of the system. It has cured me, making me stronger and better in every way, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers.
Gratefully yours,
Mrs. A. L. Walker, 331 East Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and *fatal results are sure to follow.* Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.
The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

How to Find Out

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle.
In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in this paper.
Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name.

Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

COUPON.

Please write or fill in this coupon with your name and address and Dr. Kilmer & Co. will send you a Free Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root the Great Kidney Remedy.
Name.....
St. and No.....
City or Town.....
State.....
Mention this paper.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!

NO LINIMENT WAS EVER MADE THAT EQUALS

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

FOR HORSES AND OTHER STOCK AND ALL FAMILY USES

It Kills Pain and Kills Germs

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

AN OPENING FOR YOU

There is an opening for you in the Southwest; so is there for any energetic, wide-awake man. The Southwest is in need of NOTHING but energetic men to develop its wonderful resources. There are vast areas of unimproved land in Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas along the line of the M. & T. Railway, only waiting for men like you to make them yield the wonderful crops of which they are capable. There are hundreds of towns where new businesses ARE ACTUALLY NEEDED. To make them successful, you have only to establish them and use ordinary business judgment in conducting them. There are openings for mills and manufacturing plants, small stores, newspapers, lumber yards and many other branches of trade. The oil and gas fields of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are new and offer wonderful opportunities for development.

NOW IS THE TIME!</